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FROM THE WHISPERER.

To the right honourable WILLIAM *lord* MANSFIELD, *chief juſtice of the court of King's Bench, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.*

MY LORD,

TO addreſs your lordſhip as the defender or ſupporter of public liberty would conſign me to univerſal contempt, and do an injury to my country that nothing but my blood could atone for. I ſhall therefore throw off all kind of diſguiſe, repreſent you in your true colours, and ſpeak nothing but truths; truths that can be juſtified by the whole *Engliſh* nation. The world allows you to be a great lawyer, but a moſt partial and arbitrary judge. Upon many occaſions you have diſcovered your prejudice, your animoſity, and your hatred, againſt the people of England. You have abuſed the laws, perverted juſtice, and rendered yourſelf juſtly obnoxious throughout the whole Britiſh empire. When your opinion is aſked upon any matter between the king and the ſubject, you are ſure to give it in favour of the court without ſcruple, however unjuſt, cruel, and oppreſſive; the life of an *Engliſhman* is of as little conſequence to you as the virtue of Lucretia was to Tarquin. Your malice never ſhone more conſpicuouſly than in a very recent inſtance, concerning two numbers of the WHISPERER: Your opinion was aſked, and you gave one conſiſtent with yourſelf that they were treaſonable throughout. William De Gray, eſquire, attorney general, Mr. Wallace, and ſeveral other counſel (in compliment to you) concurred with you in opinion; but to the honour, the immortal honour of John Dunning, eſquire, who differed in opinion from you, your execrable deſign to take away the life of an Engliſhman was not carried into execution, and the grand jury found a bill of indictment for a miſdemeanor only. Your lordſhip held ſeveral conſultations with the attorney general and others, upon the publication of *Junius*'s letter to the king and the Whiſperer's; every record was ſearched both ancient and modern in London and Middleſex to find a preſident upon which you might convict the authors and publiſhers of treaſon, and by that means ſatiate the revenge of a *Scotchman*, which nothing could ever yet ſatisfy but the *blood* of Engliſhmen. Unhappy * *Moor!* to have incurred the diſpleaſure of the *gentle*, the *juſt*, the *pale Manſfield*. The caſe of poor Matthews was at laſt hit upon, and urged with great force, but Mr. Dunning explained the unjuſtneſs and cruelty in executing him, and ſaid that it was always looked upon as a diſgrace to humanity, and to this kingdom as a free country. Unhappy *Manſfield!* to be thus diſappointed in thy *natural itch* for Engliſh blood, and thy myrmidons to be diſappointed too in their ſearches after *me*. Be aſſured, my lord, they ſearch in vain; I am now in a ſubterraneous cavern of the earth, and never make my appearance but once a week, diſguiſed in a* *Scotch plad and bonnet*, the only ſecurity for an Engliſhman's liberty or life. I know your power, my lord, and I know your abuſe of it, but that ſhall not deter me from ſpeaking truth. You may exert your utmoſt endeavours to prevent the diſcovery of thoſe acts you would wiſh to keep ſecret, and, in the moſt arbitrary manner, ſuppreſs (if poſſible) every publication wherein your conduct is called in queſtion; but while there is a hand able to write, and a preſs open in the kingdom, *Engliſhmen* will write. Public liberty can never be ſupported without freedom of ſpeech; it is the right of every man. This ſacred privilege is ſo eſſential to a free government that the ſecurity of property, and freedom of ſpeech, will ſtand or fall together.

Whoever would deſtroy the liberties of this country muſt begin by ſubduing freedom of ſpeech; a thing terrible to public traitors. This, my lord, you have attempted to do, but hitherto with little ſucceſs.

In the reign of *Charles* the firſt, to aſſert the undoubted rights of the people of England, and defend the king's legal prerogative, was called diſaffection, and puniſhed as ſedition; and you, my lord, have made it equally dangerous at this time to tread in the ſteps of thoſe virtuous men.

By your partial adherence to the meaſures of a moſt deſpotic and corrupt adminiſtration you have juſtly incurred the hatred of every honeſt man who wiſhes to ſee the laws remain in their full force, and the conſtitution of England unſhaken.

Magiſtrates ought to be well ſpoken of while they *deſerve* it, but to do public miſchief without hearing of it is only the prerogative of a tyrant. Every honeſt man would be deſirous of having his actions openly examined and publicly ſcrutinized; it is only thoſe who are wicked and unjuſt that dread what is ſaid of them. In old *Rome* the people examined the public proceedings with ſuch diſcretion, and cenſured thoſe who adminiſtered them with ſuch equity and mildneſs, that during the ſpace of three hundred years not five public miniſters ſuffered unjuſtly; but when the people proceeded to violence, thoſe in power had been the aggreſſors. It is guilt only, my lord, that dreads liberty of ſpeech, which drags it out of its lurking holes, and expoſes its deformity and horror to daylight.

Old Spencer and his ſon, who were the vile, the infamous miniſters and betrayers of *Edward* the ſecond, would have been glad to have ſtopped the mouths, or ſhed the blood, of every honeſt man in England. They, my lord, like ——, dreaded to be called traitors, becauſe they were ſo. Sir Francis Walſingham, that ſerved queen Elizabeth faithfully, who deſerved no reproaches, feared none. A miſrepreſentation of public meaſures is eaſily detected, by repreſenting public meaſures truly; and when they are honeſt, they ought to be publicly known, that they may be openly commended, but if they are knaviſh or pernicious, they ought to be publicly expoſed, that they, and the authors of them, may be publicly deteſted.

If the earl of Stafford had not deſerved to be impeached, he need not have feared a bill of attainder.

Now, my lord, if you and the reſt of our *preſent* directors are not ſuch knaves as the world thinks you, prove to the whole world that they think wrong, and that neither you, nor they, are guilty of thoſe villainies which are laid to your charge.

I can only laugh, my lord, at the ſtupidity of thoſe judges and miniſters who think to extinguiſh, by the terror of their power, the memory of their actions. I will own exalted wickedneſs is the ſafeſt. I could name an Engliſh reign, in which, for above nine years, there ſcarce paſſed a week that the prince did not venture his crown, and his miniſters forfeit their heads, and yet none of theſe forfeitures were exacted; ſo corrupt and wicked was the government, and ſo tame and acquieſcing were the people; but theſe things are obvious, yet how little are they conſidered. It is ſafer for a great man to rob a country than for a poor man to ſteal a loaf; the wages of villainy protect villains, and juſtice is only blind where the object is naked. This is one ef thoſe reigns that ſtain the annals of Engliſh hiſtory. I ſhould be glad to aſk your lordſhip if thoſe judges and counſellors who adjudged a diſpenſing and lawleſs power to kings had not the guilt of a thouſand private murderers upon their heads? They in a manner ſigned a dead warrant for their country, and ſo does he who abuſes juſtice, and endeavours to ſubvert the laws and conſtitution. This is unqueſtionably certain, that the leaſt public guilt is greater than the greateſt private guilt; and every man in a public capacity ſhould conſider this, that every ſtep which he takes, every ſpeech he makes, every vote which he gives, may affect millions. A good magiſtrate is the brighteſt character upon earth; but a bad one is a greater monſter than ever Hell engendered. He is an enemy to his own ſpecies. Where there is the greateſt truſt, the betraying it is the greateſt treaſon; every intention manifeſted by act to deſtroy the conſtitution, or to ſubvert the rights and liberties of the people being ſo by the common law of England, as well as an attemt to deſtroy the perſon of the king, or to dethrone him.

The council of ten in Venice have abſolute power over the liberty and life of every man in the ſtate; but if they ſhould make uſe of that power, to ſlaughter, aboliſh, or enſlave the ſenate, and, like the *Decemviri* of Rome, to ſet up themſelves, would it not be lawful for thoſe who gave them that authority for other ends to put thoſe ten unlimited traitors to death any way that they could? The crown of England has been generally entruſted with the ſole diſpoſal of the money given for the civil liſt, and often with the application of great ſums raiſed for other public uſes; yet if the lord treaſurer had applied this money to the diſhonour of the king, and ruin of the people (though by the private direction of the court itſelf) will any man ſay that he ought not to have compenſated for his crime by the loſs of his head and his eſtate? And the right of the magiſtrate ariſes only from the right of private men, to defend themſelves, to repel injuries, and to puniſh thoſe who commit them; that right being conveyed by the ſociety to their public repreſentative, he can execute it no farther than the benefit and ſecurity of that ſociety requires he ſhould; when he exceeds his commiſſion, his acts are as extrajudicial as are thoſe of any private officer, uſurping an unlawful authority; that is, they are void, for this reaſon, a power to do good can never become a warrant for doing evil.

Yet, my lord, you are ſenſible, through the villainy of our repreſentatives and the corruption of judges, the people have ſuffered many heavy oppreſſions, and by the knaviſh deſigns of ſtateſmen, this nation has loſt ſeveral glorious opportunities of reſcuing the conſtitution, and ſettling it upon a firm and laſting foundation. Let me therefore warn my countrymen not by the like inattention, and ſupineneſs, loſe the preſent favourable offer. *Machiavel* tells us that no government can long ſubſiſt, but by recurring often to its firſt principles; and this can never be done while men live at eaſe and in luxury, for then they cannot be perſuaded to ſee diſtant dangers of which they feel no part. The conjunctures proper for ſuch reformation are, when men are awakened by misfortunes, and the approach and near view of preſent evils, then they will wiſh for remedies, and their minds are prepared to receive them, to hear reaſons, and fall into meaſures proportioned for their ſecurity. The great authority juſt quoted informs us what expedients are neceſſary to ſave a ſtate under ſuch circumſtances. He tells us, that as tyranny cannot be eſtabliſhed but by deſtroying *Brutus*, ſo a free government is not to be preſerved, but by deſtroying *Brutus*'s ſons. Let us therefore put on a reſolution equal to the mighty occaſion. Let us exert a ſpirit worthy of *Britons*, worthy of *freemen* who deſerve *liberty*. Let us ſhew to the world that we are not to be enſlaved by your *lordſhip* or any *ſet* of men. Let us take advantage of the preſent opportunity, while mens reſentments boil high, againſt thoſe who are the authors of the many arbitrary and deſtructive meaſures that have been projected, and carried into execution. Let neither private acquaintance, nor perſonal alliance, ſtand between us and our duty to our country.

Let all thoſe, who have a common intereſt in the public ſafety, join in common meaſures to defend the public ſafety. Let us purſue, to diſgrace and deſtruction, thoſe who have brought this ruin upon us, let them be ever ſo great, or ever ſo many. Let us ſtamp, and deep engrave, in characters legible to all Europe at preſent, and to all poſterity hereafter, what vengeance is due to crimes, which have no leſs objects in view than the ruin of nations, and the deſtruction of millions. Many bold, deſperate, and wicked attempts, have been made to deſtroy us. Let us ſtrike one honeſt and bold ſtroke to deſtroy them. Though the deſigns of the conſpirators ſhould be laid deep as the center, though they ſhould raiſe Hell itſelf, and ſhould fetch legions of votaries from thence to avow their proceedings, yet let us not leave the purſuit till we have their heads and eſtates. Let us convince the world that Engliſhmen are no daſtards, but that in caſes of exigence, when they are puſhed home, they can withſtand every oppoſition, and dare to be courageous, when their *enemies* advance. Many have been the inſtances this country has given when the people have riſen ſuperior to every oppreſſion, and ſhewn themſelves brave in the day of perſecution. They have ever nobly withſtood the *Scotch*, when they attacked this country in bodies, and have always X routed them. Can it then be doubted that they will ever give way to the oppoſition of an individual, one who has nothing to ſupport him but an obſtinate head, and a bad heart. Know, my lord, it is virtue to gain ground here; it is the higheſt pitch of honour to diſpute the ſovereignty. I am but an obſcure man, a man of no great influence, but yet have ſpirit enough to ſtruggle with contending oppreſſion, and ſhould think it the greateſt honour of my life could I free this country, either by argument or reproach, from the arbitrary proceedings of a *Scotch* chief juſtice; the minion of deſpotic meaſures. You have long been, my lord, the bane of this nation, ſo have your family, rebels in loyalty, rebels in juſtice, tyrants in contention, tyrants in adminiſtration. Long will this

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* *Printer of the Whiſperer.*

* The Scotch Plad & Bonnet were, last War, wherever the British Army were carried, of more Advantage to England, than all that this angry, scurrilous & insolent Writer can or ever will be. I dont mean to defend Ld Mansfield, Hutchinson, or any other ministerial [illegible]

X This is false witness Sir Wm Wallace's Defeat [illegible] Edwd 1st. Buchanan says that then there was not an Englishman in Scotland who was not a Prisoner nation rue your being at the head of the treaſury. Long will they have reaſon to lament a diſcretionary power being put into your hands. This unhappy country has unfortunately ſeen a Jefferies, ſo has it a Manſfield. Children yet unborn will be bound to curſe your memory, and the annals of England, where *your* name is mentioned, will be a diſgrace to all Europe, and be ſtigmatized to the end of time.

General LEE'*s ſenſible and very ſpirited* LETTER *to General* BURGOYNE, *upon his arrival at* Boſton, *dated* Philadelphia, June 7, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boſton, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I ſhall not delay a ſingle inſtant addreſſing myſelf to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendſhip I have long and ſincerely profeſſed for you; a friendſhip to which you have the ſtrongeſt claims from the firſt moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received ſo many teſtimonies of eſteem and affection; there is no man whoſe eſteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I intreat and conjure you therefore, my dear ſir, to impute theſe lines not to a petulant itch of ſcribbling, but to the moſt unfeigned ſolicitude for the future tranquility of your mind, and for your reputation. I ſincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of ſuch a ſtamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be ſeduced into ſo impious and nefarious a ſervice by the artifice of a wicked and inſidious court and cabinet. You, ſir, muſt be ſenſible that theſe epithets are not unjuſtly ſevere. You have yourſelf experienced the wickedneſs and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own ſelect committee, and the treatment yourſelf, as preſident, received from theſe abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black buſineſs of St. Vincents, by an oppoſition to which you acquired the higheſt and moſt deſerved honour. I ſhall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own conſent, as I am afraid, from what I have ſeen of your ſpeeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been eſtabliſhed by a thouſand ſtatutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Engliſhman to exert his utmoſt to diveſt parliament of this right, as it muſt inevitably work the ſubverſion of the whole empire. The malady under which the ſtate labours is indiſputably derived from the inadequate repreſentation of the ſubject, and the vaſt pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of repreſentation is to inſure and precipitate our deſtruction. To wiſh any addition can ſcarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the leaſt ſpark of public virtue, and who is at the ſame time capable of ſeeing conſequences the moſt immediate. I appeal, ſir, to your own conſcience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament; and I requeſt you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then anſwer, with your uſual integrity and frankneſs, whether, on the ſuppoſition America ſhould be abject enough to ſubmit to the terms impoſed, you think a ſingle guinea raiſed upon her would be applied to the purpoſe (as it is oſtentatiouſly held out to deceive the people at home) of eaſing the mother country? Or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied ſolely to heap up ſtill further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already poſſeſſes, and of which a moſt diabolical uſe is made? On theſe principles, I ſay, ſir, every good Engliſhman, abſtracted of all regard for America, muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the Britiſh parliament; for my own part, I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the ſpirit of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution) can be produced in ſupport of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a ſubject which has been ſo amply, and, in my opinion, ſo fully diſcuſſed. I find, by a ſpeech given as your's in the public papers, that it was by the king's poſitive command you embarked in this ſervice. I am ſomewhat pleaſed that it is not an office of your own ſeeking, though, at the ſame time, I muſt confeſs that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he ſees men of ſenſe and integrity (becauſe of a certain profeſſion) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a court, be they ever ſo flagitious. It furniſhes, in my opinion, the beſt arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious eſſay, whereas I ought to confine myſelf to the main deſign and purpoſe of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from thoſe prejudices which the ſame miſcreants, who have infatuated general Gage, and ſtill ſurround him, will labour to inſtil into you againſt a brave, loyal, and moſt deſerving people. The avenues of truth will be ſhut up to you. I aſſert, ſir, that even general Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himſelf; I do not ſay he will do it deſignedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is ſo totally poiſoned, and his underſtanding ſo totally blinded by the ſociety of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of diſcerning facts as manifeſt as the noon day ſun. I aſſert, ſir, that he is ignorant that he has from the beginning been conſummately ignorant of the principles, temper, diſpoſition and force of the colonies. I aſſert, ſir, that his letters to the miniſtry (at leaſt ſuch as the public have ſeen) are one continued tiſſue of miſrepreſentation, injuſtice and tortured inferences from miſtated facts. I affirm, ſir, that he has taken no pains to inform himſelf of the truth; that he has never converſed with a man who has had the courage or honeſty to tell him the truth. I am apprehenſive that you and your colleagues may fall into the ſame trap, and it is the apprehenſion that you may be inconſiderately hurried by the vigour and activity your poſſeſs, into meaſures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot poſſibly ſerve the cauſe of thoſe who ſent you, that has prompted me to addreſs theſe lines to you. I moſt devoutly wiſh that your induſtry, valour, and military talents, may be reſerved for a more honourable and virtuous ſervice againſt the natural enemies of your country (to whom our court are ſo baſely complacent) and not be waſted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretchedeſt ſtate of ſervitude, the moſt meritorious part of your fellow ſubjects. I ſay, ſir, that any attempts to accompliſh this purpoſe muſt be ineffectual. You cannot poſſibly ſucceed.

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No man is better acquainted with the ſtate of this continent than myſelf. I have ran through almoſt the whole colonies, from the north to the ſouth, and from the ſouth to the north. I have converſed with all orders of men, from the firſt eſtated gentlemen to the loweſt planters and farmers, and can aſſure you that the ſame ſpirit animates the whole. Not leſs than an hundred and fifty thouſand gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preſerve their liberties or periſh. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly falſe to deſerve a ſerious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America the laſt war, and cannot recollect a ſingle inſtance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themſelves well. Indeed we well remember ſome inſtances of the reverſe, particularly where the late colonel Grant (he who lately pledged himſelf for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was ſaved from deſtruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such prepoſterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwhich's, from whoſe mouths never iſſued, and to whoſe breaſts, truth and decency are utter ſtrangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to general Howe, to whom I could wiſh it ſhould be conſidered in ſome meaſure addreſſed, as well as to yourſelf. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the higheſt love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendſhip, not only as a pleaſure, but as an ornament; I flatter myſelf that I have obtained it. Gracious God! is it poſſible that Mr. Howe ſhould be prevailed upon to accept of ſuch an office? That the brother of him to whoſe memory the much injured people of Boſton erected a monument, ſhould be employed as one of the inſtruments of their deſtruction! But the faſhion of the times it ſeems is ſuch as renders it impoſſible that he ſhould avoid it. The commands of our moſt gracious ſovereign are to cancel all moral obligations, to ſanctify every action, even thoſe that the Satrap of an eaſtern deſpot would ſtart at. I ſhall now beg leave to ſay a few words with reſpect to myſelf and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the higheſt veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have ſeen of courts and princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worſe hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am perſuaded that ours is the moſt corrupt and hoſtile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act ſince the preſent acceſſion evinces it) to aboliſh even the ſhadow of liberty from among us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Boſtonians, or of the other provinces, which conſtituted their crimes. But it is the noble ſpirit of liberty manifeſtly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of miniſterial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriouſly of another diſpoſition, had they been ‡*homines ad ſervitudinem parati*, they might have made as free with the property of the Eaſt India company as the felonious North himſelf, with impunity. But the lords of ſaint James's and their mercenaries of ſaint Stephens will know, that as long as the free ſpirit of this great continent remains unſubdued, the progreſs they can make in their ſcheme of univerſal deſpotiſm, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war againſt America. In ſhort, this is the laſt aſylum of perſecuted liberty. Here ſhould the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright goddeſs muſt fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. Theſe, ſir, are my principles; this is my perſuaſion, and conſequentially I am determined to act. I have now, ſir, only to entreat that whatever meaſures you purſue, whether thoſe which your real friends (myſelf amongſt them) would wiſh, or unfortunately thoſe which our accurſed miſrulers ſhall dictate, you will ſtill believe me to be perſonally, with the greateſt ſincerity and affection, yours, &c.

C. LEE.

NEW YORK, *June* 26.

THE ſhip Juliana, captain Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook laſt Saturday night, from London, in which veſſel our worthy governor came paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'clock yeſterday evening, and was conducted to the houſe of the honourable Hugh Wallace, eſquire, by an immenſe number of the principal people of this province.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the camp at Boſton, general Waſhington, appointed by the honourable the continental congreſs commander in chief of all the provincial troops in North America, attended by the generals Lee and Schuyler; they were eſcorted by a party of light horſe. The generals landed at the ſeat of colonel Liſpenard about 4 o'clock yeſterday afternoon, from whence they were conducted by nine companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a greater number of the principal inhabitants of this city than ever appeared here on any occaſion before.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence (45 *miles from* Boſton) *to his friend in this city, dated* June 20, 1775.

"As you doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers accounts of the conteſt which happened on the 17th inſtant, between the king's troops and our army, I ſhall give you anarrative in a few words, as the poſt now waits.

"On the evening of the 16th colonel Putnam took poſſeſſion of Bunker's Hill, with about 2000 men, and began an inchenchment, which they had made ſome progreſs in. At 8 in the morning, a party of regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the town in ſeveral places. Under cover of the ſmoke, a body of about 5000 men marched up to our intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden attack. They were drove back three times; and when they were making the third attack, one of our people imprudently ſpoke aloud, that their powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; upon which our men were ordered to retreat, which they did with all ſpeed, till they got out of muſket ſhot. They then formed, but were not purſued. In the meantime, 6 men of war, and 4 floating batteries, were brought up, and kept up a continual fire on the cauſeway that leads on to Charleſtown. Our people retreated through the fire, but not without the loſs of many of the men. Our loſs is 60 men killed and miſſing, and 140 wounded. The brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and colonel Gardener among the latter; and we left 6 field pieces on the hill. Our people are now intrenched on Pleaſant Hill, within cannon ſhot of Bunker's Hill. The loſs of the king's troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact number we cannot tell. If our people had been ſupplied with ammunition, they would have held poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have begun firing on Roxbury with carcaſſes, to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our people are in high ſpirits, and are very earneſt to put this matter on another trial."

JUNE 29.

WE hear that three men of war, and 16 ſail of tranſports, with Britiſh troops on board, are now lying at Sandy Hook. Theſe are part of the troops which at their embarkation were deſtined for New York. Since their arrival here, we are told general Gage has ordered them to Boſton; but if ſo, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some ſuppoſe that general Haldimand, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of theſe troops. We are told, they are unwilling to go to Boſton.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, GENERALISSIMO *of all the forces raiſed, and to be raiſed, in the confederated colonies of America.*

The ADDRESS of the provincial congreſs of the colony of New York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms to defend their deareſt rights and privileges, while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, ſir, and in the worthy generals immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs in the glorious ſtruggle for American liberty, and fulleſt aſſurances that whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by the fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our mother couutry, you will cheerfully reſign the important depoſit committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the character of our worthy citizen.

By Order,

B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, PRESIDENT.

June 26, 1775.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the ſame time, that, with you, I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realiſed, in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues, and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the mother country and theſe colonies.

As to the fatal, but neceſſary operations of war, when we aſſumed the ſoldier, we did not lay aſide the citizen; and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour when the eſtabliſhment of American liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

YESTERDAY arrived here an expreſs from the American camp, who brought letters to the congreſs, and by him we have the following.

Extract of a letter from Weathersfield,+ June 22, 1775.

"Before this, you muſt know (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble doctor Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour, in part, to relate to you how the affair was, as by the beſt account I can gather from letters from the camp. Laſt Friday afternoon orders were iſſued for about 18,000 of the provincial troops, and 200 of the Connecticut,

+ in Connecticut. ‡ Men ready to submit to Slavery

I hope this Letter is genuine; but I am afraid that, if it reached the Hands of General Burgoyne before the 17th it had not the designed & desired Effect: as it is probable he was concerned in advising that Expedition, & barbarously burning Charles Town!

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to parade themſelves at 6 o'clock, with one day's proviſion, equipped with packs, blankets, &c. Their orders were given at 9 o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. on Bunker's Hill, to heave up an intrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. They worked moſt ſurpriſingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſunriſe by a ſailor from the maſt head. The Britiſh army began a fire from Cop's Hill, near Cotton's church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips that could be brought to play, which continued till near 8. About 1 o'clock, p. m. the Americans at Cambridge hearing that the regulars were landing from their floating batteries, the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſt-work at Charleſtown. Before it was poſſible, captain Cheſter writes me, he could get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket ball were plenty about their ears. Cheſter and my brother both were in the engagement; they reinforced our men that had left the breaſt-work in fine order, though they paſſed through the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain ſhot, ring ſhot, double-headed ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperior number of artillery, and number of men (for they were three to two) forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of an hour and a half. Thank Heaven, but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantage they had of us. Our people were much fatigued with working at the intrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation in the world to meet an enemy. Add to this terrible ſcene, the Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame, and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches. My brother ſays we were obliged to retreat upon Proſpect Hill, where we made a ſtand, and ſaid we would all die before we would retreat any farther; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be, of wounded, miſſing, and ſlain, about 120. A large, genteel, well-dreſſed gentleman, that firſt mounted our breaſt-work, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the entrenchment, juſt as he cried, "*the day is our own.*" We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave, and great general WASHINGTON. We ſhall receive him with *open arms.*

JULY 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the townſhip of Rygate, on Connecticut river, to his father in New Jerſey, dated June 10, 1775.

THE Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by governor Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements, but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stockbridge, (Maſſachuſetts Bay) to a gentleman of the congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians among the ſix nations, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the general and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them in the ſtrongeſt terms, that they would take their place, they would die for them. The whole ſtory is very affecting The Indian Sachems told the general, you have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it. Upon theſe threatenings, they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians farther told our Indians, that if they did fight at all they would fight againſt the regulars, for they did not like them." a silly story

Extract of a letter from Providence, *dated* June 20.

"Our government have ordered two cruiſers to be equipped and ſent out, to protect the trade. They have retaken Lindſey's packet, in ſight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia; and have taken her cargo on board, for fear ſhe ſhould be retaken."

Copy of a LETTER *from Mr.* Iſaac Lathrop, *one of the provincial congreſs at* Watertown, *to major general* David Wooſter, *eſquire, at* Greenwich.

WATERTOWN, June 22, 1775.

"Before this comes to hand, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton; but leſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained: Laſt Friday evening a detachment from the camp at Cambridge marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's Hill, about half a mile from the ferry. Their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works. As ſoon as day-light appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Cop's Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being compleated. This continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army, of about 4 or 5000 (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of general Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines. Our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued. The fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch havock and ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear, with their ſwords pointed at their backs, ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up, and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes, and hand grenades; which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about 1500 men, at moſt, to retreat. The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall-arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Dr. Warren was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but, by the beſt account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded ſhort of 100. Several credible perſons have made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers; and that 28 of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree, that the loſs of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than 1000. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw nor heard of ſuch a carnage, in ſo ſhort a time. All the ſurgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were 24 hours, night and day, in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets, on their way to the hoſpital,

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; and if you think it proper to forward this account to New York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God, in his providence, ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge, which contains ſome particulars."

A letter from Roxbury, dated June 22, gives much the ſame account of the action of the 17th that we have in the above letter; and that, by the returns, it appears our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded; that the killed and wounded of the regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including majors Pitcairn and Sherriff, and one general officer.

Laſt night (ſays the ſame letter) ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards, and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed four, on which they went off. Captain Coit had ten of his men wounded, two dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out. We expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Colonel W. of Saybrooke, ſays, that at the time our people left the ground, we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

We hear that John Macpherſon, eſquire, is appointed aid-de-camp to major general Schuyler.

Friday evening arrived here the troop of light horſe, belonging to this city, after eſcorting generals Waſhington, Lee, and Schuyler, to New Rochelle (about twenty five miles beyond New York) upon their way to the American camp at Cambridge.

WILLIAMSBURG.

GENERAL Lee has lately wrote to the right honourable lord viſcount Barrington, ſecretary at war, expreſsly declaring that he would no longer receive his half pay from the 22d ult. This great man, at the ſame time, aſſures his lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his majeſty to call him forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of his country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no ſubject will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than himſelf.

The northern poſt brings us a great number of accounts more than we have inſerted in this paper, relative to the late battle near Boſton; but as they all agree, we think it needleſs to publiſh them.

GLOUCESTER TOWN, FRIDAY, *July* 13, 1775. It is certain that a boat from the Fowey or Otter landed ſeveral armed men on an iſland in the lower end of this county, who ſtole 24 ſheep and a cow. The owner of them alarmed his neighbours; but before they could arm themſelves the robbers had made off. However, the people, who are now well furniſhed with arms, &c. will be ready to give them a warm reception, ſhould they *favour* them with another viſit. *Quere,* Are not the negro ſlaves, now on board the Fowey, which are under the g------s's protection, in actual rebellion, and puniſhable as ſuch? Is it not high time to ſhew adminiſtration how little they have to expect from that part of their bloody plan, by arming our truſty ſlaves ourſelves? [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers and executors of the eſtate of the deceaſed *John Turner,* late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d inſtant, to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid,* who for theſe ſixteen months paſt has had the management of ſaid *John Turner's* buſineſs, and the ſettling of the eſtate of *Allan* and *Turner,* late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of ſaid eſtate, and that he alone is hereby fully authorized to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. We hope thoſe indebted will be ſpeedy in making ſettlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner's* eſtate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain,* and Mr. *Allan's* heirs, are now very ſollicitous for remittances.

WILLIAM PEARSON, } executors.
3 WILLIAM TURNER, }

IN conſequence of a reſolution of the committee of Middleſex, entered into on the 6th of June, reſpecting ſome goods taken from on board captain Moſes Robinſon by Meſſ. Mills and company, in vindication of my own character, I am induced to inform the public, that being at Urbanna, where I went to deliver a veſſel to thoſe gentlemen, I ſaw boats paſs divers times in the night to and from captain Robinſon's ſhip; at the ſame time a gentleman of that company ſtood on the ſhore, where we ſaw parcels landed, which appeared to be goods. This we are ready to make oath to whenever required.

JOHN PARSONS,
WILLIAM DEGGE,
JOHN DEGGE,
WILLIAM HUDGEN.

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly,* captain *Cowan,* which will be ſold on board the ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole,* or by the ſubſcriber, in *Urbanna.*

JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland,* who reſided in *Toaks,* in the pariſh of *Dunotter,* in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be ſtill living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is moſt humbly requeſted of any perſon acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in caſe of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is deſired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their reſpective places of reſidence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to inſert ſuch publication at the coſt of the advertiſer. 2*

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *James City,* near *Vauxhall,* on the 29th of *June,* a large dapple gray horſe, upwards of 14 hands and an half high, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, trots and gallops, has a remarkable lofty carriage, a ſplit in his right fore hoof, and is branded on the near buttock I B, or L B, I cannot recollect which. He is very apt to ſwitch his tail if touched behind when riding. If the ſaid horſe is taken up within 20 miles, and brought to me, I will give FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, and if at a greater diſtance THIRTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS if the thief can be detected, and brought to juſtice.

JOHN COWLES.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight,* near *Smithfield,* on the 15th of *June,* a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.

THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June,* a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the houſe of Mr. *Sampſon Matthews,* in *Auguſta,* a very black horſe, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, is rather clumſy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, ſhod all round, and has a remarkable clumſy head; he was bred about *Staunton,* in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg,* and all reaſonable charges allowed.

PATRICK CARY.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, laſt *Sunday* night, a bay horſe, in tolerable good order, about 13 hands high, and about 10 or 11 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and ſhod all round. I believe he was branded on the off buttock, and think he had a ſmall white ſpot in his forehead. TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon who will convey him to

JOHN PINKNEY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtatue, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

FRANCIS SMITH.

⁂ He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RUN away on the 12th of this inſtant (*July*) a ſervant man, named JOHN MASON, 22 or 23 years of age, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin viſage, ſtoops in his walk, and has ſhort black hair; had on a brown *Holland* coat and jacket, *Ruſſia* drab breeches, and *Virginia* knit cotton ſtockings. Whoever will bring the ſaid *Maſon* to me, if taken up within 12 miles of *Williamſburg,* ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS, or TWENTY SHILLINGS if at a greater diſtance, or TWENTY SHILLINGS to ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again.

⁂ All perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring him at their peril. tf WALTER LENOX.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

LOST out of my pocket, a ſmall POCKET BOOK, which contains ſeveral looſe papers, together with a note of hand given by Mr. *John Bo Fortes* to Mr. *Thomas Woodward,* with credit for about 2l. 5s. paid to *Benjamin Woodward.* This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note of hand. Whoever will bring the ſaid pocket book to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS.

1 BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

Va. Gaz. no: 479, July 13, 1775, l. 2

OETS CORNER.

The FOP.

NOW VANITY her playful part aſſumes,
And tricks him out in all her gayeſt plumes.
South, eaſt, and weſt, are ſought with curious care,
And boreas wafts the flutt'ring youth a ſhare;
For him the inventive artiſt hourly plies,
Views ev'ry flower, and blends the varied dyes;
He raves of faſhions, gives th' important rule,
Which guides the mode of ev'ry mimic fool;
Smiles, ſimpers, toſſes his fantaſtic head,
And ſtrikes, in thought, each hapleſs fair one dead.
Turn to the inſect, youth, that art ſo vain,
Then, if thou canſt, thy folly ſtill maintain;
Dreſs'd by the ſummer ſun, from earth he ſprings,
Opes his gay downe, and ſpreads his gold dropp'd wings,
Turns ev'ry beauty to the ſunny ray,
And winnows with ſoft wing his eaſy way,
Till from the north a ſudden blaſt ariſe,
Down drops the painted flutterer, and dies!
Even ſuch the frail condition, ſuch the ſpan,
Which circumſcribes the little race of man,
Offspring of earth, that blooms but to decay,
The gaudy, glittering inſect, of a day.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, a large ſtrawberry roan horſe, about 5 feet high, branded on the left ſhoulder T B in a piece, about 8 or 9 years old, is a natural pacer, but paces ſlow, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in *Pittſylvania*, on *Pigg* river, near the mouth of *Snow* creek, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. • GEORGE BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a ſmall black cow, with ſome white under her belly, about 5 years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s. WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, near *Rockfiſh Gap*, a ſmall bay mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder I D, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 12 years old, and paces. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. • SAMUEL STEEL.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder D, has loſt one eye, and has ſome white hairs in his forehead.

• JOHN HARPER.

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Fredericksburg*, the 29th of *April* laſt, a dark bay horſe, about 13 hands 3 inches high, has glaſs eyes, one a little more ſo than the other, a ſhort ſprig tail, a large ſtar and ſnip (or rather blaze) in his face, his off hind foot white, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock S, and was bred about 20 miles from *Auguſta* courthouſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to me, in *Dumfries*, *Prince William* county, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

2• WILLIAM BRENT.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell

THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter's* mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

> "What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
> "All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

3• JOHN MARR.

RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* laſt, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and ſpeaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dreſs. She had on, and took with her, a homeſpun ſtriped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black ſilk hat, a pair of leather ſhoes, with wooden heals, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs, and may endeavour to paſs as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or to *Joſeph Blunt*, eſquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Keder Merchant*, eſquire, of *Currituck*, or ſecure her in any of his majeſty's gaols, and notify the owner, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, by 29 JOSIAH HALL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3• THOMAS CARR.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Tayloe*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

STRAYED from my plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th of *May* laſt, a bright bay mare, near 14 hands high, with a long bob tail, and very thick mane, is a natural pacer, and gallops very aukwardly. She is marked, if I remember right, with a W on the left ſhoulder, had a yoke on, and was ſeen about ten days ago near *Bull Run* church, in *Fauquier* county. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward. 3 GEORGE GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I K, has a bell on, which is marked . . . . . and buckled with a large buckle; ſhe has ſome white hairs in her forehead and on her ſhoulder, occaſioned by a collar, and a ſprig tail and hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed, with the bell, to 10l.

§ JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a pied ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the left, and a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. § ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay horſe, about 10 years old, has a ſprig tail and hanging mane, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, and on the top of his head there is a ſcar, which appears as if he had had the pole evil. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. § JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, on *Hardware* river, an iron gray horſe, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, branded on the off buttock with WAR in a piece, and is ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. • CHARLES HUDSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, and about 11 years old, has on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near buttock H B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. • AQUILLA GILBERT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white pied ſteer, his face almoſt white, the ends of his horns ſawed off, and is marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left, and appears to be about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.

• JOHN WOODWARD.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a fleabitten gray horſe, about 9 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, in tolerable good order, and branded on the near buttock *d*, as near as I can make it out. He paces a running gait, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 18l.

• CHARLES MAXEY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay horſe, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the ſhoulder A I N, and on the buttock I, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one of his feet white to the footlock, and paces a ſlow gait. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. • JOHN HOPKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a brindle cow, marked with a crop in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

• ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a ſore back, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. • THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, the 13th of *January* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a ſwitch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both ſides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitiſh hind feet, and branded on the near ſhoulder II. Whoever brings me the ſaid horſe ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.

1• ROBERT SCOT.

WEST POINT, *June* 2, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, and about fourteen hands high, his brand, if any, unknown. The other is a bright bay, with a buſhy mane and broom tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and gives notice ſo that they may be had ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or fifty ſhillings for either. THOMAS MOORE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Tayloe*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the 10th day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.

t d ſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tſ CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

⁂ All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.

SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5•

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t f ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within [illegible] miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1•)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.